Terms of Subscription: One Year......\$2 00

North, 428 p. m.

DEPARTURE.

on Buren, Parage, Mangen and Booling Green
Fuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a.m.

it Blanchard, Honestown and Eveng's Corner,
Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

tington, Williamstown and Dunkerk—Tuesday
and Saturday, at 1 p. m. and Saturday, at 1 p. m. ook Ridge, Ottawa, Ristawke, Belmore, and Gil-boa-Tuwday and Friday, at 7 a. m. Renton Ridge, Stanley and Pendleton-Friday, at 5 n. 10. IcComb and Portage Center—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor—George S. Mosher.
Cherk of Omein - Scott W. P. eble.
Treamers—Peter Hosler.
Recorder—Paul Kemerer.
Probate Judge—Samuel B. Huffman.
Sheriff—Samuel Myres.
Prosecuting Attorney—Henry Brown.
Journal Myres.
Journal Office. Communication of the Communica

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Trustees-Wm. Martin, John Larkins and Greek- H. H. Metzler

mmer-Hugh Newell. hors-D. R. Beardsley and O. A. Battard. mables-Joel Markle and R. L. Byat. BOROUCH OFFICERS.

Mayor-Jacob Carr.
Cierk-John A. Meeks.
Treasurer-M. D. Sours.
Marsha:-James Wilson.
Solicator-James A. Bope.
Council-Wm. Anderson, W. W. McConnell,
John Parker, J. L. Linville, A. Brown
and V. H. Coous.
Boord of Improvements-Jacob Carr, E. P. ourd of Improvements-Jacob Carr, E. P. Jones and J. A. Bope.

FINDLAY LODGE, F. & M., No. 27. Stated com-munication first and third Wednesday even

Odd-Fellows' Hall east side of Main Street, between Sandusky and Crawford Streets.

GOLDEN ROLE ENCANDMENT, No. 92, L.O. O. F.
meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. HAN-OCK LODGE, No. 73, I. O. O. F., meets eve-PINDLAY LONGE, No. 85, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in Odd Feliows' Hall.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION nicets at the League Rooms, opposite the Junior. General prayer meeting every Sabath afternoon at 3 o'clook. Women's pra thath attempted a second attempted at 2 o'clock children's meeting first Saturday afternoot in each month at 3 o'clock.

German Latheran-Rev. M. Euerkle.

OURGION DENTIST, Office over Feliers, Johnson & Co's store, West Side Main Street, Finding, Unio. April 14, 1876-5m

E. PHIFEE. BRVEYOR, Office in first block South of . Attention given to retracing

JOHN M. HAMLIN,

D. B. REARDSLEY. A TTORNEY AT LAW and Claim Agent, will practice law in State and U. S. Court, and attend promptly to business entrasted to his care. As Justice of the Peace, will attend the promptly and taking densitions, Office. conveyancing and taking depositions. Office Room N. I Melodeon Building, Findlay, O.

E. T. DUNN. A TTORNEY AT LAW.

J. H. JOHNSON.

TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW A Finding, Ohio, Office in "Headqueters tailding, North east of Court House, Will a end promptly to business entruste

TTORNEY AT LAW. Office over W. L. Dayis' & Co's Store, Main Street, Findlay Onio. April 14 71

JACOB P. BURKET, A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and N. aary Public. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his cure. Particular attention given to Collections, Partitioning of Lands, and business in Probate Court. Office on Main Street, in Rossman's Block, nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7.]

A PRORNEY AT LAW. Office up Stairs, first Door South of Court House; Finding, O. November 21, 1874 if. WM. M. DETWILER, M. D.,

Bosron, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir-This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154% dozen (1882 botlles) of your NEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly HOMEOPATHICPHYSICIAN & SURGEON Main Street, two doors North of Karst's travery Store, Finding, Chio.

odice hours—From 6 to 7½ a. m., 11 a. m. to 2 y. m., and 3 to 8 p. m. May 1673-1f a day passes without some of my customer testifying to its marits of themselves or their riends. I am perfectly cognizant of several

DAVIS, DETWILER & CO. W HOLE-SALE AND RETAIL GROCE¹⁹S, and Dealers in Flour, Provisions, Wood-ea, Wil ow and Sione Ware, Confectionery, Fruits, and a Gene.ai Variety, Goods at Whole sale at Cl. veland and Toledo prices. Nos. 21

E. P. JONES Pres. | CHAS. E. NILES, Cash., FRANK L. KARST, Teller.

Authorized Capital, - - \$100,000 Bank of Discount, Circulation, Deposit and Exchange, Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Good po

bought, lymsts on cities in Europe and Directors.-E. P. JONES, ISAAC DA VIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET,

D. L. JUNE & SON, M ANDFACTURERS of and Wholesale M Retail Dealers in the Celebrated FRE. lone of all kinds shapes and sizes for

use, Office near L.S. &S. R. R. Fr J. C. JOHNSON.

FINDHAY NURSERY CO.

Is now prepared to furnish FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

porchased Apple Trees of us has season can have all replaced that lailed to grow. Fater of cost, by calling at our Nurser; in East Finday. We containly mytte all to call and take a look through our stock. Nursery on East Sandasky Sirect, East Foodless.

The Findlay Teffersonian.

VOL. 22 FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1876.

honor and human rights.

Cheers.

When in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged by human slavery; and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have pa sed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their numerous and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party, in National Convention assembled, make the following Declaration of Principles

welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has served those governments to the dredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle; that they are endowed by their "Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That for the atainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, or if needed to be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfin-

Third. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. Applause. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles em-bodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the governernment to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their Constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete librty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. Applause. To this end we imperatively demand aCongress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed be

yond dispute and recall. Applaus. Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to disparage all just obligation to public creditors and solemnly pledged its !aith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin, Cheers, Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this promise be fullfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments .-Loud and long continued applause and nstead of being a puffed-up medicine has torked its way up to its present asionishing necess by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

Fifth. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office .-The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Repentatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where parmony and vigor of administration equire its policy to be represented but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service

to their country.

ing. Cheers. MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir-Tue two pottles of VEGETINE formished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.
For a long time she has been frontiled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGE TINE.
She was also troubled with Dispensia and view to its security and permanence we recommended an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any pub-

Great cheering, continued for sever d minutes. In response to repeated calls, General Hawley read the plank the second time, and the delegates and audience repeated their cheers. tions of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importa tions, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the pros perity of the whole country. Cheers, to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be de-

voted to free homes for the people. Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the State for that

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the elfects of the immigration and importation of Mongolian upon the moral and

tablishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to immunities should be treated with re-

spectful consideration. Applause. Thirteenth. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of Ameri-

Physicians, who certainly ought to be the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful best judges of such matters, declare that people will always hold those who per-iled their lives for the country's preserbut essential in many instances. When the temporary good effect of a sound stimulant vation in the kindest remembrance. the case of Bostetter's Stomach Bitters, by the action of the tonic and alterative princiall sectional feeling and tendencies. ples combined with it, it becomes infinitely We therefore note, with deep solitude, nore efficacions as a recovant of physic l more efficacions as a recuvant of physic 1 energy and a corrective of these conditions of the body which invite disease. The Bitters inverced the emphatic sanction of that popular simulative cordial as a remedy for wearness, nervousness, dispensia, constitution, inectivity of the liver, malarious levers, and many other disorders. Its basis is sound old tye, the purest figure known to commerce, and fixed possessing tonic emperiles of no mean order. that the Democratic party counts, as

sectional strife and imperil national Sixteenth, We charge the Demo eratic party as being the same in char eter and spirit as when it sympathized with trenson; with making its control of the House of Representatives the

triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applanding in the National Capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebeltion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately nsic value whatever. * proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its

partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with providing itself, through the period of its ascend ancy in the lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable. Seventeenth. The National Admir stration merits commendation for it

honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and Pres ident Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism, and his immens services in war and in peace. Cheers That we present as our candidate President and Vice-President of the United States, two distinguished statesmen of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for those two high offices. We confidently appeal to the American people to entrust the administration of their public affairs to Rutherford B. Hayes and William

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE BIGGEST FRAUD OF THE

AGE. Where His Millions Came From RAILROAD CORPORATIONS SWIN

DLED. Up to His Eyes in the Credit Mobilier

A FEW LEAVES FROM HISTORY AS RECORDED IN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.

from the New York Express, (Democrat The Rockville Valley Union Railroad was intended to run from Chicago into Wisconsin. A charter was obtained bonds issued and exchanged in England for railroad iron, the same shipped to Chicago, and some of it sold to pay the expenses of the charter and provide means for grading the track. The road was finally foreclosed, and out of the foreclosure grew another company, en titled the Chicago, Fon du Lac and Paul Railroad. This company had for its President a prominent gentleman and its cars were running over about sixty miles of track when a second collapse took place.

ENTER SAMUEL J. TILDEN. This was about 1857, and in those days railroad companies obtained large mounts of money from the Eastern banks, the officers or directors indorsing he company's paper. The President the Chicago, Fon du Lac and St. Pau Railroad had indorsed beavily for the company, and was a large owner of real estate in Chicago. In the dilemma in which he found himself he engaged Mr Samuel J. Tilden as counsel. The Preident had taken the precaution to secur himself by taking the railroad company bonds as collateral. The question of usury was raised and a compromise sug gested of exchanging real estate Chicago, at a high valuation, for bondand stock of the road at par. Unsecured ereditors of the company were offered common stock for 60 per cent. of the claims, while the said stock was worth it the market about 15 per cent. of its par

value. Another "reorganization" the took place, under the title of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, with William P. Ogden as President and Samuel J. Tilden as Trustee for the bondholders. The usual "watering pro cess took place, and the company was saddled with bonds and stock of abou \$42,000 per mile. The company had hard time with its load of debt, and struggled along until 1863, when Tilden & Co. saw that something must be done

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILEOAD. estates of widows and orphans. Stock was bought and borrowed, proxies secured, and finally Tilden & Co. manipu lated so that they had a majority, and

when it was "consolidated" with the Chicago & Northwestern. THE KENGSHA AND ROCKFORD RAILROAD The consolidation paid so well that some cheap railroad properties which might be consolidated at a high price ito the new organization were hui up. Among such properties the Keno-sha & Rockford Railroad, 73 miles in length, which did not pay, was selected nd was, as detailed in the petition ulius Wadsworth to the United State Court for the Northern District of Illi ois, bought for 300 000 and consolidated

for \$1,400,000. MPORTANT CHARGES AGAINST GOV. TILDES The case of the consolidation of the Galena & Chicago, Union & Kenosha, and Rockford Roads with the Chicago &

"Your orator further represents that that it was or notice to your orator, and a great number of the shareholders, representing nearly two millions of money, declared

passed "Your orator represents that said Gal-ena & Chicago Union Railroad was the first railroad which was constructed leading to and from Chicago, and the first of any importance whatever that was constructed in the State of Illinois that said railroad corporation had been for many years so managed and control-led that it had acquired a great reputation for trustworthiness throughout th United States and Europe, and its stock and bonds were purchased and held as a most reliable, safe and permanent investment by various parties throughout

the United States and Europe. "Its gross earnings per mile for th to 1866 'Cash borrowed from Galena

"Your orator further represents, upor oformation and belief, and so charge the fact, that prior to the 2d of June 1864, the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was almost orthless, and possessed no real and in

Chicago Union Railroad Company had always, prior to the 2d day of June, 1861, paid out of its earning all expenses for running and operating the said railroad of every name and nature, and the interest upon its bonded indebtodness, and each year provided a sinking band of many thousand dol-lars, which would liquidate all its bonded indebtedness long prior to its maturity, and has, for a number of years last past, paid a dividend of not less than 6 per cent, to each and every one of its stockholders, upon the amount of stock held by them, and that its stock was on the 2d day of June, 1864, worth from one hundred

terests of your orator. * "

Northwestern Railroad Company did, by and with their connivance, and in fraud of the rights of your orator,

diluting the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to an shares of stock which they had issued on the pretense of paying for the Keneshee & Rockford Railroad, which cost them about \$300,000, and various other matters and things of like charand your orator is informed and believes that there has been an over-issue of stock on various pretexes and pretenses by said Chicago Northwestern Railway Company,

which have not yet been reported to the stockholders of some two or three "And your orator shall ever pray. "JULIUS WADSWORTH. "HERVEY, ANTHONY & GALT,

"STATE OF NEW YORK. "City and Co. of New York, 188. "On this seventh day of January, 1865, personally appeared before me, the above-named Julius Wadsworth, and made oath that he has read the above bill of complaint signed by him, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowl edge, except as to those matters which are therein stated to be on information and belief; and as to those mat

"JAMES A. WELCH, "Notary Public. "Residing in the City and County of New York." JUSTICE INTERFERES WITH TILDEN

ters he believes them to be true.

The result of the trial on the above complaint is stated in a communication of Mr. Nathaniel Norton to th Chicago Tribune, as follows: "Editors Chicago Tribune: "Will you be so good as to publish

the following for the benefit of all whom it may concern: "The case of Julius Wadsworth was commenced by him at the request of the stock and bondholders of the

Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, and, although an injunetion was not granted, yet an order was entered by the Court equivalent thereto-viz: "Finally, those stockholders of the

Galena & C. U. R. R. Company who have exchanged their stock in ignorance of their rights can now be restored and the bondholders saved from impending ruin by joining in the efforts which are now being made to set aside the pretended consolidation which was accomplished by trickery and fraud, while the public can be resened from the despotism of the most gigantic and heartless monopoply ever attempted to be fastened upon a free people by making proper efforts to sustain those who are now engaged in contending against this self-constituted monopoly. All of the certificates are now in the hands of William B. Ogden and Samuel J. Tilden, ready to be given up in case the consolidation should be declared invalid.

"NATHANIEL NORTON "Chairman of the Committee." THE PENINSULAR RAILROAD. This road was incorporated in 1862

and subsequently built. After the consolidation of the Galena & Chicago Union with the Chicago & Northwestern, the Peninsular Railroad was merged into the same consolidation on the basis of one-half share of common stock and one-half share of the preferred stock of the consolidated company for one full share of the stock of the Peninsular. In 1866 Mr. Jas. Parton published a pamphlet entitled a "Manual for the Instruction of 'Rings,' Railroad and Political," In which he treats particularly of this Chicago & North western Ring, and gives the following as an estimate of the profits derived from the consolidation of the Peninsular Railroad: 'They obtained a guarantee of

\$1,029,000 of bonds, issued at eventy-five cents on the dollar, which Mr. Ogden reports were worth par. There is a Profit of.... They received or had the option of taking \$1,196,500 in preferred stock which Mr. Ogden in his printed circular of the same year says averaged a value of \$90 a share. It cost them \$25 They also had in the same way \$1,106,500netting in common stock, which Mr. Ogden in the same circular quoted at

\$54, costing them \$25, leaving

them \$29 profit per share, or

LOST.
In the same pamphlet is to be found ne following statement of what the Galena & Chicago Union had lost up

surprus and sunk in Peninsula, extra cost. Interest on \$1,029,000 Peninsula bonds, two years compounded, over. Dividend on \$1000,000 prefer red stock, exchanged Dec. I, Dividend on \$1,000,000 preferred stock, exchanged June,

Discount of 28 per cent, on bonds sold to make up defi-

1865, \$200,000; 1866, say

\$100,000

ciency "Total loss..... .\$1,305,800 As the 'Galena Division' was the only portion that could have earned a divi dend at that time, this in reality comes out of what that division would have earned for itself if not consolidated, and is equal to 20 per cent, on the whole stock of the original Galena road. It follows, therefore, that since December 1st, 1861, those stockholders have lost their dividends, otherwise certain (and probably of 10 per cent.) and have incurred, by consolidation with the Peninsula, a loss equal to 20 per cent. on the par of their stock.

TILDEN AN ANTI-GRANGER. These various railroad consolidations of Tilden and his friends, whereby railroad stocks were greatly watered, were followed by oppressive rates of freight in the Northwest, out of which grew the Granger movement resulting in the enactment of the Potter law in Wisconsin and restrictive railroad legislation in other states. In proof of this, we take the following from the proceedings of a convention of farmers along the line of the original Galena road held in 1866:

"WHEREAS, Under the present system of railroad combinations and other freight monopolies, the farmer and producer has no redress, and is, by the inadequate means of transportation, compelled to give two-thirds of his erop to get the other one third to mar-ket: and

"WHEREAS, We regard the present system of transportation as little less than a semi-legalized system of plunder, by which a combination of capitalists are rearing immense fortune upon the ruins of the producing interests of the Northwest; therefore

"Resolved, That, as we know of no adequate remedy for the present wrongs, or security against future oppression, but legislation, we must turn our attention to the law-making power, and demand such appropriate and efficient legislation as will remedy these evils, and thus teach corporations and unholy combinations that the sovereign have rights which the bound to respect.

"Resolved, That in order to carry these principles into practical effect, we hereby pledge ourselves to co-oper ate with the people throughout the State in electing a Legislature pledged to the same."

HOW THE WESTERN FARMERS WERE OPRESSED. To show the exactions to which the farmers of that section were subjected by the Consolidation Ring, we have only to compare the rates of freight on the Chicago & Northwestern road, in 1861, with those which were adopted after Mr. Tilden had made his appearance as counsel and Trustee. Chicago Board of Trade is responsible for the following statement of the ne tion in that regard of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which, their report says, advanced its rates, as fol-

"Upon wheat, seventy-two per cent. Upon coarse grains, twenty-one per Upon flour, seventy-one per cent.

Upon lumber, thirty-five per cent. Upon live stock, seventy-three per Upon merchandise, eighty-eight per Upon passengers, fares, twenty-eight and one-half per cent." The report of the Board of Trade

closes with the following significant paragraph: "From the present indications there seems to be a determination to test the relative rights of all by an appeal to legislation. We hope that this may not become necessary, but that a policy may prevail that, while it secures to the people an entirely just consideration, will not lend to an embarrass ment of our railway lines."

THE CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COM-This company was chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1868. By reference to the certificate of incorporation filed by this company May 21, 1869, it can be ascertained that Mr. Tilden held 1,000 snares (\$50,000), 2,000 shares (\$100,000) being owned by Col. Thomas A. Scott. This company made a contract to build the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad for a certain amount of bonds and stock per mile and its land grant, which consisted of 1,160,000 acres of public land in Michigan. This seems to have been a prof-itable job, for the Report of the Land Department of of the Continental Improvement Company, dated July 1, 1873, shows that 90,443 acres of the

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad national land grant were sold for an average of \$14 36 per acre, "exclusive of village lots," thus: 90,443 acres at \$14 36. \$1,405,041 21

Net profit \$1.989.365 09 TILDEN AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER. It seems that even the gigantic Credit Mobelier job could not get along without having Mr. Tilden mixed up in it, as the following extract from the proceedings of the Congressional investigating committee:

"Mr. Hoar then asked Ames, who proposed this cunning scheme, by which everyting was placed in the hands of the 'Credit Mobilier,' and the following was the testimony as it appears in the official record: "Question by Mr. Hoar-Were you not informed by the counsel who drew

this contract that this was a violation of law? "'Answer by Oakes Ames. We were informed by counsel whom we consulted that this issuing of stock as a payment upon the contract for building the road was in entire compliance with law.

""Question by Mr. Hoar - Who were the caunsel that gave you that advice? "'Answer by Oakes Ames—Mr. Sam-uel J. Tilden.'" TILDEN'S RAILROAD PATENT

Mr. Tilden is looked upon as the originator of the system of bonds voting at railroad elections. The following, taken from the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute road, held in 1875, shows what Corporation Counsel Whitney says of Mr. Tilden's operations in this respect: " Resolved, That the demand from the officers of the com-

pany an inspection of the list of vot-ing bondholders.' "Mr. W. C. Whitney, in addressing the dissatisfied stockholders, stated that since the reorganization, in 1862, Tilden's committee had been practical ly in control of the corporation; that they closed against inspection the list of voting bondholders—a large major-ity of the whole voting power of the

WHAT THE GALENA STOCKHOLDERS | ities to confer with each other and carry an election. THE ST. LOWIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE ROAD.

Reterting to to the case of the St. Louis, Alten & Terre Haute Company, we submit some further facts about the trials and tribulations of the Stockholders' Committee and their counsel. Mr. W. C. Whitney, in their attempt to elect Directors, and to obtain information in regard to the position of the company's affairs. We can not do better than to give the words of their own report of the matter, as follows: "The result of the voting at the an-

nual meeting, as shown by the certificate of the inspectors of election, placed in office for the ensuing three years, under the Classification Act, the four gentlemen voted for by Mr. Butler, the President of the company, and certified to their vote as baving been about 16,300, against 37,400 received by the gentleman for whom we had voted. A large proportion of the vote east by Mr. Butler was made up, as we were surprised to discover, of proxies more than five years old. "It included a vote upon the retired

bonds of the company, contained in the sinking fund—about 3,000 out of the 46,000 votes. Several proxies, of fered by Mr. Butler, were withdrawn on account of the persons who executed them years ago having since died, to the personal knowledge of some of us. There were doubtless many such eases that escaped our objection, on account of the death not being within our personal knowledge. In addition to this, a large number of votes, upon proxies palpably illegal, were received by the inspectors against our protest, and without any regard to their action

in the premises. "As an illustration, merely, a proxy was presented, signed in 1865, by Mr Peek, as President of the Terre Haute

& Riehmond Road. "Mr. Peck left the Presidency that company many years ago, and the proxy contained a memorandum in Peck's handwriting, undoubtedly writen at the time, in 1865, to the effect that the bonds which the proxy covered had been sold by the company, but he was informed, had not been tran

"This vote was received against our protest, and will serve as an illustration of the manner in which the inspectors of election conducted themselves, "We entertain no doubt that a large majority of the votes cast at the elec-

tion were east by us.
"You are aware that the Directors of the company, some three years since, classified themselves into three classes under the statute of Illinois, and un der this classification the official term of but four members of the board expired this year; but, having ascer-tained that two of the Directors, Messrs. Russell, Sage and Selah Chamberlain, were not holders of any of the stock of the company, we were advised that there was grave doubt whether their seats in the board were not vaant by reason of that fact and th though their term of office did not expire this year, it was as much the duty of the stockholders to fill vacancies hus occurring as to fill those arising from the expiration of a term of office. Accordingly, in casting our ballots we voted for two other stockholders of the company, specifically, in place of Russell Sage and Selah Chamberlain; but although no other votes were cast for persons to fill those vacancies, except those cast by ourselves (so that the vote may be assumed to have been manimous), the inspectors of election failed to make any recognition of the vote so cost.

"S. begaently the inspectors, finding that their conduct was commented apon unfavorably, not only by ourives, but by others who were present made a copy of the poll list for our use, showing the facts, and the chairman of the meeting, Judge Underwood, who acted with great impartiality, and for whose character we acquired the greatest respect, volunteered to certify as chairmen of the stockholders' meeting, to the actual facts with regard to

the votes east by us. "It was claimed by them that a res olution had been passed that the stock holders proceed to vote for four Direct ors of the first class, and that, under such a resolution, we could not fill any vacancies, but as we had not heard any such resolution passed, and had cer-tainly not voted for it, we feel at liberty to claim, without questioning the fact of such a resolution having been passed, that this was the general election of the company for the year, called under a printed notice, which made no reference to any class of directors and that no number of stockholder could deprive us of our right, given by the charter, to fill all existing vacancies by passing a resolution viva voce,

limiting the election to certain vacan-"Such use can be made of these facts hereafter, by the stockholders as shall seem to them advisible. It is well to say, in this connection, that while the votes were being taken we objected to the inspectors, upon learning that but one of them was a stockholder in the company, the charter prescribing, as one of the qualifications of the inspect-or of election, that he shall be a stockholder in the company.

"We are also advised that there are grave doubts whether two of the gentlemen certified to as elected are not disqualified by reason of residence, The charter of the company provide that a majority of the directors shall always be citizens of the State of Illi nois, residing in the counties along the line of the road. As the Board of Directors was organized and constituted it was necessary, in order to fulfill this requirement, that all of the directors of the first class whose term expired this year, should be replaced by four, all of whom were citizens of Illinois residing in the counties along the line of the road. Two of the gentlemen whom the inspectors certified to as elected do not reside in the counties along the line of the road, and one of the two is not a citizen of Illinois. "It is claimed by us, in your behalf,

that these two gentlemen, being disqualified under the charter, the votes which they received should have been rejected, and two of the persons for whom our votes were cast, all of whom were qualified, should have been declared elected, as having received the next highest number of votes. Such use can be made of these facts, here after, by the stockholders as shall seem to them advisable.

tion. The sum and substance of it all is that "1. We cast a majority of the votes legally polled. "2. If we should be mistaken in this position, we claim that we elected at all events, four members of the

"The result of the election showed

board.

"This much with regard to the elec-

seven and eight years old, the use of which, in our judgement, can not be too severely condemned. It results practically in disfranchising the stockholders of the company. These bonds, for which proxies were given seven or eight years ago, have undoubtedly in many cases been transferred to bearer and been bought and sold like other negotiable bonds, many times since the proxies were given; so that the registry represents no actual holder. It is sible for the stockholders to trace the bonds, to find the owners, without great difficulty. The holders do not care to have the bonds re-registered because they are secured by mortgage, and are | ered in this account. In point of law, safe; so that it is unnecessary for them to attend the annual meetings of the company or look after its interests. In this way the bonafide holders of the stock are outvoted from year to year by

NO. 10.

which present no actual ownership in the company. It is desirable that the persons giving those proxies, of which we have a pretty complete list, should be requested to revoke them so far as, upon inquiry, it shall appear that they are not low holders of the securities of the company. The election being over, we determined to bring certain facts to the attention of the Board of Directors of the company which in the course of our inquiries we had elicited, and demanded immediate action by

Although the meeting of stockhold ers had already reached well into the evening immediately after their organ-ization and election of officers, we went before the board. It is, perhaps, desirable for us to explain here that the Board of Directors of this company meets but once a year, which is on the day of the annual election, when they organize, elect officers, and adjourn

until the next annual election. The members of the board residing West are men of position in the various localities where they reside; but having no pecuniary interest in the company, or, at most, but a merely nominal one, they have left the affair to the company entirely, as we be-lieve, in the hands of two or three who reside in New York. They were very much astonished, as we afterward learn ed from sources which we believe ar entirely reliable, that the information brought by us to their attention, and have become considerably awakened to the position which they occupy as Trustees for the stockholders of this company."

[From the New York Express (Dem.)] tartling Revelations Concerning Another Ross -Astonishing Discoveries by a Stockholder Committee - Corporation Counsel Whitney's Astonishing Revelations.

The revelations already published in these columns regarding Gov, Tilden's operations as a railroad lawyer, do not, by any means, comprehend all that is charged against him, and is intended to be used against the Democratic party, should he be its nominee for the residency, during the coming campaign. For the second chapter which the party will be called on to defend, the enemy has selected the construction and lease of the Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, the particulars of which demand just as much ventilation and explanation as any of the other railroad operations in which Gov. Tilden has been engaged. It will not be out of place, however, previous to laying the facts in this case before the

the reader, to produce some additional evidence, in the support of the allegations already set forth in the case of ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE ROAD On May 27, 1873, the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad appointed a committee to go to St. Louis to attend the annual meeting, and to assertain the condition of company, and procure such other information as might be for the interest of with them, as their counsel, a rising member of the legal profession, Mr. William C. Whitney, now Corporation Counsel of the City of New York. This committee claimed to have cast in the election for Directors a majority of the votes legally polled; but some of Mr. Tilden's associates in the company voted on proxies in some cases eight years old, and in one instance attempted to vote on the proxy of a dead bondholder. The Inspectors of Elec-tion decided against the contesting stockholders, and the old Board reelected their favorites. On this Mr Whitney asked to be heard before the

copy of this document bears the signa ares of the committee with that of W. C. Whitney, counsel to the com mittee. From this report we take the following extracts, which tell their own story: ILLEGAL ISSUE OF BONDS. The next matter to which the attention of the board was called was the question whether there has not been an illegal issue of a portion of the bonded indebtedness of this com pany, a matter which is connected with the relations between the corporation and the old purchasing committee un-

Board, and being granted a hearing

made a scathing speech. The com

mittee finally returned to New York

drafted by Mr. Whitney. The official

and made a report to the stockholder

der the reorganization in 1861 and 1862. In that connection we called their attention to the following undisputed "First-The road was reorganized in 1861 and in 1862 in accordance with certain laws which permitted the creditors and stockholders of a railroad corporation to enter into an agreement for reorganization or capitalization, providing for the purchase of the property by Trustees for them, and the forming of a new corporation in which the old stock and the old debts should be represented by new stock and new bonded indebtedness, which new bonded indebtedness should be distributed according to the terms of the agree

ment for reorganization by the trust-ees, i. e., the purchasing committee. The agreement was made, the road was purchased under the agreement, and new securities were distributed. " 'Second, The laws provided that within six months after the organization of the new company, all claims which, under the laws of the agreement, were to be satisfied by the mortgage bonds of the new company, must be put in, and at that time—namely, upon the expiration of the six months—if such claims were not properly made upon the new company-if the old bonds and coupons were not surrendered at the time-they cease to be claims there

after upon the property. "'In June, 1862, the certificate of incorporation of the company was filed and in that month the property passed into the hands of a new corporation out of the hands of Mr. Azariah (Flagg, the Trustee who had been in possession of the property for a considerable time, by virtue of the provis ions of some previous mortgages which were taken up by the new organiza

"Third. Some time in the year 1863, nore than six months after the organzation of the new company, Mr. Flagg made and printed a report, showing in detail the distribution of the securities of the new corporation, and after including everything that was a claim to be satisfied by mortgage bonds of the new company, and all the expenses of the reorganization, including \$9,000 to Mr. Bayard, as Chairman of the Pur chasing Committee, and \$7,500 to Mr. Charles Butler, each for three years services, and \$21,000 to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden as counsel and trustee, these payments being in cash, he states as follows:

"It is seen by the preceding state ments that the trust mortgages under which the first and second bonds are issued, authorized the creation of a new debt equal to \$284,713 70 beyond the basis furnished by the old bonds. coupons and so forth, as already set

"That is to say, in issuing the new securities they had very prudently allowed for a margin over and above what would be properly required, which margin, after the accounts were all made up, seems to have been this

sum of \$284,713 70. "In point of fact, everything which, by the terms of the agreement of reorganization, was constituted a claim upon the new bonds seems to be covit was not within the power of the purchasing committee to create new liabilities for which these bonds should become responsible, inasmuch as the time allowed by law for the presentacompany—so as to render it next to proxies, which, if they were promissory tion of claims on these bonds had ex-\$1.371,660 impossible for the holders of the secur- notes, would have been unlawed, and pired. And at this time, when, in tion of claims on these bonds had ex-

JEFFERSONIAN Steam Printing Office

THOSE who recognize the magic power of a printers' ink, and all successful business men da, vare informed that we have refitted our office, which is now furnished with the latest and most besutiful styles of type, Taylor Mammoth Drum Cylinder, Nonparell Hair Mediuman differdoughates I in proved Preses can by dearn, make the supervision of an experienced and careful foreman, and together with cur low rants added to the fact that we have steam court, rives us a great advantage

Fine Job Work a Specialty.

coint of fact, everything seems to have been in, and when, in point of law, no new claims could be created upon the new bonds, when the purchasing com-mittee had been compensated for their services, the final settlement had been made with the counsel, and the printed pamphiet was put out, containing the whole history of the reorganization and the full statement in detail of the accounts of the purchasing committee. this surplus of bonds is acknowledged in the hands of the purchasing committee. These bonds, it is apparent, should at that time have been cancel-

"The only subsequent mention of this surplus of bonds appears in the annual statement made by the Executive Committee to the stockholders of the company, dated March, 1864, in which the following mention of them

is made "'In the final adjustment with the purchasing committee, of all outstand-ing liabilities of the old company, which by the terms of the bondholders agreement for a reorganization, were to be paid in first and second mortgage bonds, it is probable that about \$100,-000 of the first mortgage, \$82,000 of the second preferred, and \$38,000 of the income bonds, may not be required and may be ultimately cancelled! "Two of the three members of the Executive Committee were also mem-

annual statement as early as 1866, they appear to have been all issued and to be outstanding as a liability upon the company, without any apparent explanation appearing in the published statements or accounts of the com-pany. These facts were called to the attention of the Board of Directors to, the President being in the chair, and requested an explanation of these facts which might be within their knowledge, and particularly from the President, who was familliar with the details of the organization. The answer which was received by us from the President was that this corporation had nothing to do with that surplus of bonds, and the committee were refer-red to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden for a detailed explanation of the whole matter. On returning to the city, we learned that Mr. Tilden had sailed for Europe; and we, therefore, called upon Mr. Butler for such explanation as he desired to make, either as to what, in fact, had become of the bonds, or what

THE CHARTER VIOLATED. The facts above recited taken verbatcommittee, are certainly damaging to

RQUIPMENT BONDS.

"That is to say, all the bonds which the company could issue under its charter must be seven per cent. bonds, or must be sold at par, one or the

"These equipment bonds, bearing interest at 10 per cent., could not be sold under the charter, therefore at less than par. It would seem, therefore, to be the duty of the Directors of the company, who had issued these bonds in violation of the charter, either to see to it that they were reduced to a seven per cent. bond, or that the difference between 91 and par, with interest at 10 per cent. per anum, since 1870, should be returned to the treasury of the company. This claim, amounting at this time to about 35,000, seemed a proper claim for the stockholders to make upon the Directors of the company, inasmuch as the stockholders were not consulted with eference to the issue of that bond, the Directors having themselves as sumed the responsibility of it." THE RIGHTS OF THE PREFERRED STOCK

HOLDERS VIOLATED. Further on in the report of the committee are to be found the following grave charges of a violation of the rights of the preferred stockholders: "In that connection we called the at tention of the board to the impropriety and illegality of which they were guilty, in recognizing the coupons upon these bonds as a lien upon the earnings of the company, prior to the dividend upon the preferred stock. Since 1870, when these bonds were issued, the coupons have been regularly paid; but no cash dividends have been paid upon the preferred stock, which is in direct violation of the contract contained in the second mortgage of this company, which secured the priorities of the second mortgage bonds of the preferred stock.

The provision in the mortgage is in these words: 'Nor shall any deed of trust or mortherein before described, in priority to the rights of the holder of the said preferred capital stock, ever be made by the said St. Louis, Alton & Terre Hante Railroad Company, unless a majority in the interest of the holders of the said preferred capital stock shall have expressly consented thereto by vote at a meeting of such holders called as aforesaid upon notice as aforesaid. and the consent of the preferred stock-

"This meeting has never been held, holders to the issue of this mortgage

at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of

led or placed in possession of the new corporation for their use, since the limit of the power of the purchasing committee to disburse them was contained in the recognizing agreement by virtue of which they existed as trustess, and every demand upon the bonds which would arise from the reorganzing agreement had been actually dis-

bers of the purchasing committee "The only other fact we have been able to ascertain with regard to them is, that by examining the coupon account of the company contained in the

in law, was the nature of the claim under which they had been disposed of, or distributed? He informed us that in Mr. Tilden's absence he declined to take the responsibility of making any statement with regard to them. He stated that it might be assumed that the purchasing committee claimed that the bonds left over after the reorganization belonged to them personally; but he would make no statement as to what disposition was actually made of them in this case. The claim that the surplus bonds belonged to the purchasing committee is considered by is so absured, in view of the facts, as to require no comment."

um et literatum from the report of this Mr. Tilden and his purchasing committee; but they do not embrace all the charges which the committee had to make. Further on in their report they tell the story of a violation of the charter, which it is best to give in their own words, and which runs as

"The last matter to which he called the attention of the board was with reference to the \$300,000 10 per cent. equipment mortgage bonds issued in 1870, and sold by the Directors in that year 91. A reference to the charter of the company shows that this was in direct violation of its spacific provisions with regard to the issue of the mortgage bonds. The charter pro-

"'And the said corporation may make and issue its bonds, of not less denomination than \$100 each, payable at such time and place, and bearing such rates of interest, not exceeding seven per cent per annum, payable emi-annually at such place or places as it may deem expedient; and may hypothecate or sell such bond within or without this State, when issued, to raise or borrow money at a price not less than 80 cents on the dollar, and all other bands to be issued shall be sold or whanged at par."

other.

has never been given. To make it ad ditionally secure that the preferred stock should always have a lieu opon the net earnings pext after the seed mortgage bonds, it was embodied in the preferred stock certificate in these "This stock is entitled to dividends

(Concluded on 4th page.)

PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS. ŒSTERLEN, ALF, GRABER, M.C. WHITELEY, H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHOP, ABRAM GRABLE, A. R. BELDEN. rike at the root of disease by purifying the is not a vile, naureous compound, which sim-ply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to parify the blood and thereby restore the health. now prescribed in cases of Scrolnia and ther discuss of the blood, by many of the est physicians, owing to its great suc Does not deceive invalids into take hopes by purging and creating a fielitious appetite, but nosoks nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient grad-nally to protect health. Vas looked upon as an experiment for so

HANCOCK SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital, \$100,000

OFFICERS:

DIRECTORS:

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

Says a Foston physician, "lms no equal as a slood purifier. Hearing of as many wonder

ful curse, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced my-self of its genuine merit. It is prepared from burks, roots and herbs, each of which is high-ly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing re-sults."

is act now edged and recommended by physicians and apotheraries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED

Dear FIF—About one year since I lema my-sell in a feeble condition from general debi-ity. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much bene-fited by its use. I precured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to neath and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is es-pecially prepared, and would cheerfully re-commend it to those who feel final they need something to resore them to perfect health.

emething to rescore them to perfect health

Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTINGILL. Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 state St.,

THOS. GILMORE, 220% wainut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN

NATICE, Mass., June 1st, 1-72.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir-Through the advise and earnes
persuasion of Res. R. S. Bets, of this place,
have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspe psin

feel myself a new man. Respectfully, DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and

Apothecary.

VEGETINE alone in this vacinity,

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Very respectfully yours, A. I. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

Vegetine is Sold by all Bruggists.

READ AND CONSIDER.

Complaints and all discuses for which a por-

ous plaster has been used, in an astonishing

Capcine is the greatest medicine known.

Capelne is superior to electricity and more

Benson's Capcine Porous Plusters relieve a

once and core quickly. Try them. Price 25

Dissolution Notice.

said firm. JUNEPH SMART. Areadia, June 20, 1876. WM. MOFFEFT.

A Health-Promoting Stimulant.

sconfirmed and rendered permanent, as in

me stimulation is not only desirable

short time.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

LR. H. R. STEVENS:

sands speak in its praise who have been red to health.

... Vice President

... Ass't Cashier

. . Cashier

M. C. WHITELEY.

ALFRED GRABER

Lindlan Business Directory.

D Court House. Attention given to retracti the lines of old surveys, laying out, partli off, and dividing up lands, leveling for profit of roads and diffeher. March 10, 1876-6m

A TTORNLY AT LAW, FINDLAY, URIO. Makes regular professional calls in any Nov. 19-11.

Office in New Bank Building, West side (Nov. 2541.)

HENRY BROWN,

W. L. DAVIS. J. W. DAVIS. M. L. DETWILER.

nd J. H. WILSON. Jan 24, 73-tt O L. JUNE, D. S. JUNE.

THE undersigned, composing the firm of Smart & Modett, have this day dissolved partnership, Mr. Moffet withdrawing from the same. Joseph Smart will still continue the business at the same place. All accounts due the late firm are required to be paid to FREMONT, OHIO. Joseph Smart, who assumes all de

M. B. PATTERSON, H. H. ROBINSON, J. A. MOYER,

SOCIETIES. Masonic Hall located in third story of Gage's Block, Main Street, INDIAY COUNCIL, R. & S. M., No. 50, Regular Council second Monday evening in each FINDLAY CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 58. Stated Convocation first Monday evenings in each

FINDLAY SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSO-

Methodist Episcopul-Rev. William Jones. ran-Rev. G. W. Miller. al-Rev. H. D. Kutz. Econgelical Church—Rev. Samuel Cocklin. Luitet Brethren—Rev. A. W. Holdert. Germon Reform—Rev. A. Konetzka. Church of God—Rev. D. Kline.

\$400 St. 75 St.

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION Our stock is all PIRST-CLASS, and cannot fair to GIVE SATISFACTION. Persons who National Republican Platform.

Fist. The United States of America is a Nation, not a League, by the combined workings of the National and State governments. Under their respective constitutions the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened onscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unspar-Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a

lic funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. Eighth. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obliga-Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition

material interests of the country. Ap-Twelfth. The republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the esthe laws which concern the personal and property relations of the wives, the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and

can institutions in all the Territories, Fourteenth. The pledges which the

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate its chief hope of success, upon the elec-toral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a 1863, were eight thousand eight hundred success thus achieved would reopen and eight dollars and forty-two cents per

mile, and net earnings three thousand nd six hundred and se renty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents per mile; and ander the judicious, exreful and economical management which character ized said railroad up to June 2, 1864, would soon have surpassed that of any other railroad in he Northwest.

"Your orator would further represent t, at the time of taking possession of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, there was a large amount of money in the treasury, and some forty or fifty bonds of the Beloit & Madison Railroad ompany among its assets, which had not been used in the construction of the road; that these bonds were immedi ately sold, and the proceeds applied by the said Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and all the money of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Corporation was also appropriated to the use of the said Chicago and Northwestern Railway

Your orator would further represent unto your Honors, that the Galena &

and forty to two hundred and fortyseven dollars per share. "And Samuel J. Tilden, are the ame persons who are hereinbefore referred to as being specially inimical to the said Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the rights and in-* all of whom, your orator charges, were hostile to the best interests of the said Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, and were secretly and fraudulently conspiring with the Chicago &

and the stockholders of the said corporation, fraudulently take possession of all of the property, rights and priv ileges and franchises of said Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company And the said Tilden, as attorney and director of said road, has recently eaused said stock of the Peninsula Railroad Company to be exchanged for stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, on the following terms, to-wit: For every share of one hundred dollars of the stock of said Peninsula Railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company exchanges or gives fifty dollars of preferred stock, and fifty dollars of common stock, which they specially issue for said purpose, thereby watering and extent wholly beyond precedent in fraud of all the rights of your orator and all stockholders similar to hunself including 14,000

millions of doilars * "Solicitors for Complainant. "A W. ARRINGTON, of Counsel,

and, in casting about, set their eyes upon which was then running from Chicago to the Mississippi River. It was the first railroad in the West, having been chartered in 1836. That company had never watered its stock, and seldom, it ever, failed to declare an annual dividend of from 6 to 10 per cent. In 1861 it had some 300 miles of road in perfect order, on which was based a mortgage debt of about \$10,000 per mile, and a stock issue of but \$20,000 per mile. Its net earn ngs for 1863 were over \$1,000,000, and had about that sum in cash in its reasury as working capital. Its stock was largely held by those living along its line, and was looked upon as a favorite nvestment for trust funds involving the

obtained possession of the property

Northwestern, is completely set forward in the following complaint of the Hon. Julius Wadsworth, who was a Trustee for the original Galena bondholders, and also acted for the stockholders: the said Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. and others to your orator unknown, concerted together, operating through Mi Crokers of New York City, procured the proxies of a large number of the shareholders for the election of Director of said Galena & Chicago Railroad Comthe day of the stockholder's meeting suddenly presented by Wm. B. Ogden, and those persons above mentioned acting with him, and voted upon in a viva voce manner by proxy, and, without any